The Pyongyang Times

No. 45 (684) Weekly Saturday, October 8, 1977 PYONGYANG, DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KOREA

Party and Government Delegation of Democratic Kampuchea Arrives in Pyongyang

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung firmly shakes hands with Comrade Pol Pot

The Party and government delegation of Democratic Kampuchea headed by Comrade Pol Pot, Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Kampuchea and Prime Minister of the Government of Democratic Kampuchea, arrived in Pyongyang on October 4 by special plane on an official goodwill visit to our country at the invitation of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung cordially greeted Comrade Pol Pot and his entourage at the airport.

The current visit to our country by the Party and government delegation of Democratic Kampuchea will mark an epoch-making event in developing the militant solidarity and cooperative relations between two Parties and peoples of Korea and Kampuchea onto a new, higher stage and greatly encourage our people in their struggle to achieve the country's independent, peaceful reunification. This visit will also make an important contribution to strengthening solidarity and cooperation between the world's people advocating independence and hastening the victory of the common cause of anti-imperialism.

Pyongyang, the capital of revolution, was pervaded with friendly sentiments.

The Pyongyang Airport looked like a sea of flowers with thousands of people with miniflags of Korea and Kampuchea, bouquets of flowers and balloons in their hands to welcome the guests.

Set up with due respect amidst the columns of welcomers were a portrait of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great leader of our Party and our people, and a portrait of Comrade Pol Pot, Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Kampuchea and Prime Minister of the Government of Democratic Kampuchea. They were flanked by the panels bearing the words: "Long live the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung!" "Long live respected Comrade Pol Pot!"

Fluttering on the flagpoles were the flags of Korea and Kampuchea and afloat high in the sky over the airport were large balloons ribboned with flags of the two countries and streamers reading: "Welcome", "Friendship" and "Solidarity".

Seen before the welcoming crowds were the panels with slogans: "Warm welcome to the goodwill envoy of the Kampuchean people!" "Long live the unbreakable militant friendship and solidarity between the peoples of Korea and Kampuchea!" "Support the just struggle of the Kampuchean people for the independent development of the country!" and "Long live the friendship and solidarity among the peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America!"

Set up here and there in the airport were panels showing the militant friendship between the peoples of Korea and Kampuchea.

Before the arrival of the guests the great leader of our Party and our people Comrade Kim Il Sung came out to the airport.

At 4 p.m. the special plane carrying the goodwill envoy of the Kampuchean people touched down. The crowds waved the flags of the two countries and bouquets, sending up cheers and dancing with red scarfs and azalea.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung firmly shook hands with Comrade Pol Pot and warmly hugged him alighting from the plane when the welcome music was played, cheers of "manse!" (hurrah) burst forth and a multitude of balloons soared high into the sky.

Also arriving were the members of the Party and government delegation of Democratic Kampuchea headed by Comrade Pol Pot—Ieng Sary, Member of the Standing Committee of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Kampuchea and Deputy Prime Minister of the Government of Democratic Kampuchea in Charge of Foreign Affairs; Von Vet, Member of the Standing Committee of the CC of the Communist Party of Kampuchea and Deputy Prime Minister of the Government of Democratic Kampuchea in Charge of Economic Affairs; and Thiounn Thioeun, Minister of Health of the Government of Democratic Kampuchea, and the suite.

Lovely Juvenile Corps members presented with a profound respect bouquets of fragrant flowers to the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and Comrade Pol Pot. They also presented bunches of flowers to the members of the delegation.

Greeting the guests at the airport were Comrades Pak Sung Chul, Kim Dong Gyu, O Jin U, Kim Yong Nam, Chong Jun Gi, Kye Ung Tae, Kong Jin Tae and Hwang Jang Yop and Chairmen of Committees and Ministers of the Administration Council, leading functionaries of working people's organizations and Pyongyang Party and government bodies, generals of the Korean People's Army and leading men from scientific, educational, cultural, art, public health and press circles and Kim Un Hwan, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of our country to Democratic Kampuchea.

On hand were Sim Son, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of Democratic Kampuchea to our country, and his wife and staff members of the Democratic Kampuchean embassy and diplomatic envoys of various countries here.

A grand ceremony took place at the airport in welcome of the Party and government delegation of Democratic Kampuchea headed by Comrade Pol Pot.

The national anthem of Democratic Kampuchea and the Patriotic Song of our country were played.

A 21-gun salute boomed when Comrade Pol Pot, in company with the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, reviewed an honour guard of the three services of the Korean People's Army.

When the welcoming ceremony was over there arose stormy cheers of "manse!"

Accompanied by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, Comrade Pol Pot walked past the crowds cheering with flags of the two countries and flowers to acknowledge their enthusiastic welcome and boarded a car and headed for the city.

Put up with due respect here and there in the festively-bedecked main streets of the city were portraits of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great leader of our Party and our people, and Comrade Pol Pot, Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Kampuchea and Prime Minister of the Government of Democratic Kampuchea, and hung there were slogans reading "Long live the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung!" and "Long live esteemed Comrade Pol Pot!"

On the flagpoles the national flags of the two countries were fluttering and on tall buildings and all street lampposts were seen various decorations and large picture panels bearing the words "Welcome", "Friendship" and "Solidarity".

Also visible in the thoroughfares were such slogans as "Long live the glorious Workers' Party of Korea!" "Long live the Communist Party of Kampuchea!" "Warm welcome to the Party and government delegation of Democratic Kampuchea led by esteemed Comrade Pol Pot!" "We warmly congratulate the Kampuchean people on their successes made in the struggle to defend and build up the country!" "Let us unite with the peoples of the world advocating independence!" and "The non-aligned movement is a mighty anti-imperialist revolutionary force of our times!"

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At Kim Il Sung Square men and women and artists warmly welcome the goodwill mission of the Kampuchean people, singing and dancing

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung poses with the members of the Party and government delegation of Democratic Kampuchea led by Comrade Pol Pot

We Highly Appraise the Communist Party and People of Kampuchea Because They Are Making a Great Contribution to the World Revolutionary Movement

Speech of Comrade KIM IL SUNG

at Banquet

Esteemed Comrade Pol Pot,
Esteemed members of the Party and government delegation of Democratic Kampuchea,
Comrades and friends,

I am very happy to meet Comrade Pol Pot, our intimate comrade-in-arms, again and sit together like this after a long interval, and I would like to offer warmest welcome to you on behalf of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the entire Korean people and on my own behalf.

The entire Korean people are now full of warm love and militant friendly feelings for the fraternal Communist Party and people of Kampuchea, receiving the Party and government delegation of Democratic Kampuchea led by Comrade Pol Pot, Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Kampuchea and Prime Minister of the Government of Democratic Kampuchea who has come to our country on an official friendly visit after the great victory of the Kampuchean revolution.

The heroic Kampuchean people have waged a long arduous struggle for the freedom of the country and national independence.

The war of aggression started by the US imperialists in Kampuchea was a severe trial for the Kampuchean people, but it marked an important turning-point hastening the victory of the Kampuchean revolution.

The people and revolutionary army of Kampuchea valiantly rose up and waged a heroic struggle with arms in their hands, thereby finally defeating US imperialism and its stooges and accomplishing the historic cause of national liberation.

The great victory achieved by the Kampuchean people in the revolutionary war for national liberation was an epoch-making event which accelerated the anti-imperialist national-liberation struggle of the oppressed nations and gave a great encouragement to the revolutionary peoples in Asia and the rest of the world.

At this happy moment of sitting together with the revolutionary comrades of Kampuchea, we would like to warmly congratulate the Kampuchean people and revolutionary army once more on having smashed the counter-revolutionary force with the revolutionary force and achieved a historic victory of national liberation.

Following the victory of the revolution the Kampuchean people have entered on a new stage of revolution for the socialist revolution and the building of socialism with high revolutionary enthusiasm and militant stamina as the real masters of their own destiny.

While thoroughly smashing the vicious slanders and calumniations by the imperialists and their stooges and their repeated counter-revolutionary subversions and sabotages, the Kampuchean people continue to score brilliant achievements in the work of defending the worker-peasant power and the gains of the revolution, safeguarding the territorial integrity, rebuilding the war-ravaged economy of the country, and stabilizing and improving the people's living conditions.

The international prestige of Democratic Kampuchea is enhanced day by day for its foreign policy of independence, peace and non-alignment.

We highly appraise the Communist Party and people of Kampuchea because they are winning victory after victory under the banner of independence, sovereignty and self-reliance with a firm faith in the bright future in spite of the manifold difficulties, and also because they are making a great contribution to the development of the world revolutionary movement with their valiant struggle and brilliant successes.

All the credit for the epochal changes taking place on the land of Kampuchea today goes to ingenious Comrade Pol Pot, the outstanding leader of the Kampuchean revolution, and to the Communist Party of Kampuchea led by him, for they have charted an independent and original revolutionary line and correctly organized and guided the broad popular masses for the struggle to carry it out.

A few days ago, the Communist Party of Kampuchea, greeting the significant 17th anniversary of its founding, made public its existence to the world for the first time.

The Communist Party of Kampuchea born in the flames of the revolutionary struggle has grown up to be an invincible militant party in the process of the hard and complicated struggle to liberate the fatherland and the people, strengthened the unity and cohesion of its ranks and been consolidated and developed into a seasoned revolutionary party capable of skilfully leading both the revolutionary struggle and construction work.

We deem it an honour to march forward shoulder to shoulder with such a staunch comrade-in-arms as the Communist Party of Kampuchea in the same ranks of the international communist movement, and take this opportunity to extend our warm congratulations and militant greetings to the Central Committee and all members of the Communist Party of Kampuchea.

Comrades and friends,

The present era is a new era of history when the once oppressed and humiliated people have appeared as the masters of the world to carve out their own destinies independently and creatively.

In the vast area of Asia extending from Korea to Kampuchea, anti-imperialist national-liberation revolutions emerge victorious one after another and a new socialist system is set up and developed. The process of this great change vividly reflects the characteristic of the present times.

But the great revolutionary process of change-over from the old colonial Asia to a new independent and prosperous Asia is by no means smooth sailing. A fierce struggle is going on as ever between the peoples of new-emerging forces and the forces of imperialism and colonialism.

In close unity with the revolutionary peoples in Asia, we will continue to fight stoutly to repulse the forces of imperialism, colonialism and dominationism from all parts of Asia and to build a new Asia free from exploitation and oppression, subjugation and inequality.

Holding high the revolutionary banner of the Juche idea, the Korean people led by our Party have turned in a short period of time their formerly backward colonial semi-feudal country into a prospering independent socialist industrial state.

Today all our people are making vigorous efforts to achieve the complete victory of socialism in the northern half of the Republic and hasten the independent peaceful reunification of the country.

We are convinced that the day will surely come before long when the long-cherished national desire of the Korean people for national reunification will be realized in conformity with the historical current of the present times.

I avail myself of this opportunity to express my profound thanks to esteemed Comrade Pol Pot, the Communist Party and Government of Kampuchea and the entire Kampuchean people for the wholehearted support and encouragement rendered always by Democratic Kampuchea to the struggle of our people for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

The Korean and Kampuchean peoples have been firmly united by moral obligation as revolutionary comrades-in-arms who are closely supporting and cooperating with each other in the common struggle against imperialism and for independence, sovereignty and socialism.

Our two Parties and two countries have a relationship of true brotherhood and devotion, which is further strengthened and developed as the days go by.

We will continue our efforts to develop the relations of friendship and cooperation between our two Parties and two countries into exemplary ones and in the future, too, we will actively support and encourage in every way the just revolutionary cause of the Kampuchean people.

Esteemed guests from Kampuchea,

In 1975, the historic year when the Kampuchean revolution emerged victorious, Comrade Pol Pot visited our country to have useful talks with us.

It was a meeting of great importance in strengthening mutual support and solidarity between the two countries standing on the common front against imperialism and developing our relationship most excellently.

The current visit to our country by the Party and government delegation of Democratic Kampuchea led by you will greatly encourage the Korean people and mark a new milestone for strengthening and glorifying for ever the great friendship and solidarity between our two Parties, two countries and two peoples.

Further, this visit will greatly contribute to strengthening the solidarity of the revolutionary peoples of Asia and promoting the development of the international communist movement.

At this place overflowing with the joy of greeting the delegates of the triumphant Kampuchean revolution, I would request you to join me in a toast:

to the everlasting militant friendship and solidarity between the Korean and Kampuchean peoples,

to the prosperity and development of Democratic Kampuchea,

to the strengthening and development of the international communist movement,

to the solidarity of the peoples of the world advocating independence,

to the health of esteemed Comrade Pol Pot,

to the health of the guests from Kampuchea,

to the health of the diplomatic envoys of various countries and madames and

to the health of all comrades and friends present here.

The Workers' Party of Korea and the Korean People, Holding High the Banner of the Juche Idea, Are Achieving Shining Victories in Socialist Revolution and Socialist Construction

Speech of Comrade POL POT

at Banquet

The most respected and beloved Comrade Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea,
Esteemed comrade leading cadres of the Party and government of Korea,
Esteemed Their Excellencies diplomatic envoys and their madames,
Dear comrades and friends,

We delegation of the Communist Party of Kampuchea and the Government of Democratic Kampuchea are very glad that we have arrived in Pyongyang, beautiful capital, for an official, friendly visit to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea at the invitation of Comrade Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, an invitation replete with the sentiment of revolutionary amity.

We extend the warmest revolutionary salutations, with the most profound sentiments of affection and esteem of the members of the Communist Party of Kampuchea and the Kampuchean people, to Comrade General Secretary Kim Il Sung, the members of the Workers' Party of Korea and the brotherly Korean people.

No sooner had we arrived than we delegation witnessed numerous facts showing the deep feelings of flowering revolutionary friendship and firm militant solidarity cherished by the Workers' Party of Korea and the Korean people towards the Communist Party of Kampuchea and the Kampuchean people.

The speech overflowing with friendly sentiments made by respected and beloved Comrade General Secretary Kim Il Sung just now and the enthusiastic, grandiose and magnificent welcome accorded to our delegation by the fraternal Korean people deeply moved us.

We express our most profound thanks for this.

Comrades and friends,

We Kampuchean people are very proud of having the heroic Korean people with the long and glorious traditions of the revolutionary struggle as our close comrade-in-arms.

Under the clairvoyant leadership of Comrade General Secretary Kim Il Sung, their respected and beloved leader, the valiant and fraternal Korean people waged a protracted and gallant revolutionary struggle to win a brilliant and great victory and founded the glorious Democratic People's Republic of Korea, advancing the Korean revolution to a new stage.

After that the Korean people and the People's Army won a historic victory over the large-scale war of aggression and devastation launched by the US imperialists.

This victory not only enabled the fraternal Korean people to preserve, consolidate and develop their revolutionary gains but also promoted the world anti-imperialist revolutionary cause.

Today the Workers' Party of Korea and the Korean people, holding high the independent Marxist-Leninist banner, the banner of the Juche idea of Comrade General Secretary Kim Il Sung, are achieving great shining victories in carrying out the cause of socialist revolution and socialist construction.

The Democratic People's Republic of Korea is an independent socialist state with full political sovereignty in independently deciding its destiny by itself; it is a mighty socialist state with a developed industry, modern socialist agriculture and high capacity of national defence which constitute the basis capable of guaranteeing the reunification of the country.

The Korean people, maintaining the unshakable militant stand, successfully carried out the Six-Year Plan for economic development 16 months ahead of the set time in the domain of industrial production and 2 years ahead of schedule in the sphere of grain production.

All the victories of the Korean people have markedly enhanced the international position of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea firmly adheres to proletarian internationalism, plays a positive role in international affairs and resolutely opposes imperialism and old and new colonialism.

All this gave a powerful impetus to the cause of struggle of the oppressed peoples and the non-aligned countries, the third world.

We Kampuchean people always congratulate the brotherly Korean people upon their shining victories and regard them as our own victories.

We Kampuchean people are much pleased at the new aspect of life of the fraternal Korean people who took the destiny of their country into their own hands in the northern half of the Republic.

But like the fraternal Korean people in the northern half of the Republic, we Kampuchean people are always sorry for the people in the southern half of Korea who are undergoing indescribable sufferings, subjected to sanguinary repression under the puppet rule of US imperialism.

Like the fraternal Korean people, we Kampuchean people feel surging indignation at the US imperialists and their lackeys.

That is why the Communist Party of Kampuchea and the Government of Democratic Kampuchea deem it their internationalist duty to support and encourage the struggle of the entire Korean people to realize the cause of Korean reunification.

We resolutely support the just measures Comrade General Secretary Kim Il Sung has taken, representing the ardent desire of the entire Korean people, to achieve the reunification of Korea.

We strongly denounce the US imperialists who are obstinately persisting in the aggressive policy and interference against Korea, keeping Korea divided in two, maintaining their occupation of south Korea and machinating to reinforce their military bases and neo-colonialist rule in south Korea in an attempt to perpetuate the division of Korea.

We are convinced that the heroic Korean people who have brilliant traditions of struggle and won a historic victory in defeating US imperialism will realize without fail the cause of the reunification of their fatherland under the clairvoyant leadership of Comrade General Secretary Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved leader.

Comrades and friends,

Of course, the Workers' Party of Korea and the Korean people had to mobilize the material and spiritual force and means with a view to decisively coping with the grave and multiple problems caused by the aggressive policy of US imperialism against Korea and realizing the complete liberation of the country and the cause of national reunification. But respected and beloved Comrade General Secretary Kim Il Sung and the Workers' Party of Korea, the Korean people and the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea accorded strong support, moral, political and material, to the Communist Party of Kampuchea and the Kampuchean people in the period of the over five-year-long national people's liberation war and in the period after the total and final liberation of Kampuchea.

Our people always highly appreciate this spirit of proletarian internationalism filled with the sentiments of comrades-in-arms who are fighting for the common cause of revolution and national liberation, and again extend deepest thanks.

Comrades and friends,

The revolutionary struggle and national-liberation struggle of the oppressed peoples and the non-aligned countries, the third world countries and their struggle for defending independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity and the right to self-determination are remarkably gaining further momentum with vigorous leap and prodigious development that nothing can arrest.

Faced with this situation, all forces of imperialism, old and new colonialism, expansionism, aggression and interference, who are suffering successive defeats and losing all their strongholds, are continuing with their sinister machinations in many parts of the world in an attempt to arrest the impetus of the people's struggle, mislead the direction of the people's struggle, divide the movement of the fighting peoples, disunite the ranks of the non-aligned countries and wreck the unity of the third world countries.

But, the fighting peoples more deeply realize the vicious nature of the enemies of all hues and are more clearly aware of their sinister and cunning machinations.

That is why the fighting peoples of the world and the non-aligned countries, the third world countries, are not ceasing their struggle against them but strengthening and developing mutual solidarity.

Our non-aligned movement is defending, strengthening and developing its ranks and militancy and playing a more important part in supporting the cause of the fighting peoples.

The non-aligned countries, the third world countries and many peace- and justice-loving countries resolutely support and encourage the cause of struggle of the Korean people for reunifying their country in accordance with the reasonable measures advanced by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Our Democratic Kampuchea, an independent non-aligned country, regard it as a pride to contribute to defence of the principle of non-alignment, the consolidation and development of the ranks of the non-aligned movement, the strengthening of the militant solidarity of the third world countries and to the revolutionary struggle, national-liberation struggle and struggle in defence of their countries which are waged by the peo-

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The Great Leader Comrade KIM IL SUNG Receives Foreign Guests

Polish Military Del.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung received on September 29 the military delegation of the Polish People's Republic.

Present on the occasion were the members of the delegation headed by Comrade General Wojciech Jaruzelski, Member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party and Minister of National Defence of the Polish People's Republic.

Comrades O Jin U and So Chol and KPA Lieutenant General Pak Jung Guk were on hand.

Also on hand was Tadeusz Bialkowski, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the PPR to our country.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung conversed with the guests in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

He got a photograph taken with them.

Mozambican Party and Gov't Del.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung received the Party and government delegation of the People's Republic of Mozambique on October 1.

Present on the occasion were the members of the delegation headed by Marcelino Dos Santos, Member of the Political Committee, and Secretary in Charge of Economic Policy, of the Central Committee of the Liberation Front of Mozambique, Deputy to the People's Assembly and Member of its Permanent Committee and Minister of Economic Development and Planning.

Vice-Premiers Chong Jun Gi and Kong Jin Tae and personage concerned Li Jong Mok were on hand.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung had a talk with the guests in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

After receiving the delegation, he posed for a photograph with them.

On the same day, he arranged a luncheon in honour of the delegation.

Senegalese Parliamentary Del.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung received on September 30 the parliamentary delegation of the Republic of Senegal.

Present on the occasion was the delegation headed by Kabirou M'bodje, Deputy Speaker of the Senegalese Parliament who is Chairman of the Senegal-Korea Parliamentarian Friendship Group-the Senegalese Committee of Solidarity with the Korean People.

Personages concerned Hong Gi Mun and Li Jong Mok were on hand.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung conversed with the guests in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

First Ambassador of Tunisia to DPRK

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung received on September 29 Mohamed Memmi, First Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Republic of Tunisia to our country, and his wife.

Personage concerned Li Jong Mok was on hand.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung conversed with the ambassador in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

"KIM IL SUNG: Whole Life Dedicated to Socialism" Put Out In Mexico

According to a report, the book "Kim Il Sung: Whole Life Dedicated to Socialism" was brought out recently by the Nost Publishing House of Mexico on the occasion of the 65th birthday of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

Genaro Carnero Checa, General Secretary of the Latin American Federation of Journalists and General Secretary of the Latin American Committee for Solidarity with the Korean People, author of this book, presented it to the International Seminar on the Juche Idea which was held some time ago.

The book contains the full text of "Answers to the Questions Raised by Secretary-General of Peru-Korea Institute of Culture and Friendship", an immortal classic work of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

Printed on the front cover of the book is an august picture of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung delivering speech.

Also seen in the book are a picture of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung among children and a photograph he posed for together with the author of this book.

The book has an introduction and five chapters.

In the introduction the author offers revolutionary and militant congratulations to the great leader on his 65th birthday and writes that the half century long glorious and brilliant revolutionary history of the great leader is of tremendous theoretical and practical significance in the struggle of the peoples of Latin America and the rest of the world for independence against imperialism.

In Chapter I entitled "Root, Land and Sky", the author quotes in its headline the song written and sung by Kang Ban Sok:

"The sky is high
The earth is wide.
When you grow up
You will surpass them in
everything."

Then he introduces the patriotic and revolutionary family of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

In Chapter II titled "The Crucible of Activity", he touches upon the glorious and brilliant revolutionary history of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and writes in detail that the great leader achieved the historic cause of the restoration of the lost fatherland by organizing and leading the heroic anti-Japanese armed struggle and organized and led to victory the Fatherland Liberation War against the armed invasion of the US imperialists and refers to his greatness.

Chapter III, "The Rays of Thinking", lavishes praise on his ideological and theoretical exploits, noting that the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung founded the immortal Juche idea and has led the Korean revolution to victory.

In Chapter IV, "A Socialist Builder", the author writes that the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung has converted the formerly backward Korea into a strong socialist industrial state and is leading our people to victory, working tirelessly in the van of the grand socialist construction.

In Chapter V titled "The Future Fatherland Is One", the author points out that the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung put forward the three principles and five-point policy for national reunification and has exerted his all efforts for the reunification of the country and he expressed his conviction that Korea will surely be reunified in the near future.

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pies of the world.

We consider it our lofty duty to render support to this just cause.

We stand solidly behind the people of Zimbabwe, Namibia and Azania in their struggle to smash the racist and colonialist systems and to achieve the national independence and unity of their countries and acquire the right to self-determination.

We always support the struggle of the Palestinian people to obtain their national rights, especially, the right to live in their homeland, the right to self-determination, and the right to establish an independent state in the Palestinian territory.

We manifest resolute support for the struggle of other Arab peoples to liberate their territory from the yoke of aggression of Israeli Zionists.

We will firmly unite with the peoples of the third world fighting against all forces of oppression and interference, aggression and expansion, annexation and in defence of sovereignty and territorial integrity and the right to self-determination and for the establishment of an equal, equitable new international economic order.

We Kampuchean people will endeavour to carry out the revolution of our country more excellently and defend and build the country better and more firmly so as to contribute better to the revolutionary struggle and national-liberation struggle of the world's people and their struggle to defend independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity and the right to self-determination.

Comrades and friends,

With the historic great victory on April 17, 1975 the cause of complete and final liberation of the country was realized and the national, democratic revolution brought to completion. Following this, we Kampuchean people, under the leadership of the Communist Party of Kampuchea, have been waging a strenuous struggle to fulfil their tasks in the new revolutionary stage of defending the fruits of the revolution, defending the worker-peasant power of their Party and defending Democratic Kampuchea and their task of socialist revolution and socialist construction in Kampuchea, in conformity with the specific conditions of the present society of Kampuchea and the country and in the fundamental and firm position of independence, sovereignty and self-reliance—a position where they take their destiny into their own hands.

The general situation of the revolution in our Kampuchea is developing favourably day by day.

We have surmounted numerous difficulties in defending our country. We have defended the fruits of the revolution and the worker-peasant power of our Party, safeguarded the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of Democratic Kampuchea within its present frontiers, and this, in total independence and sovereignty.

Following April 17, 1975 we Kampuchean people became the veritable masters of our country and our own destiny after the valiant, bitter, complex and tortuous struggle waged by several generations, especially after the people's liberation struggle waged in the past five years against the large-scale devastating war of aggression launched by US imperialism and its stooges. We entire Kampuchean people have had to defend our existing frontiers not to lose them.

We Kampuchean people want to live in peace with dignity as the masters of the territory of our country and have the sacred principle of building national society in conformity with our ardent aspiration and the line we chose independently.

We will under no circumstances carry out aggression, provocation, interference and espionage against any other countries, far and near.

But we will not allow anyone to carry out aggression, provocation, interference, subversion and espionage against our people and Democratic Kampuchea.

The geographical situation and political system of our country do not allow us to invade other countries and we have no ground to invade and expand into any other countries, far and near.

We will always strive to have close friendly relations with the countries, far and near, of the world on the principles of equality and mutual respect.

This just position of our Democratic Kampuchea enjoys the support and encouragement of the countries, far and near, of the five continents and makes it possible to have friendly and good relations with all these countries.

We have gained elementary and satisfactory results in all spheres of building the country—economic and social affairs, public health, culture, education, science, technology, etc.

In 1976 the plan for producing 3 tons of rice per hectare was carried out with success. This enabled us to fully solve the question of livelihood of our people. And this rendered it possible for everyone to come in for 312 kg of rice alike in 1977 and enabled us to begin to export tens of thousands of tons of rice in 1977.

In the first half year of 1977, a mass movement was launched vigorously and actively with regard to the irrigation facilities needed for the solution of water problem in agriculture. As a result, big reservoirs ranging from 100 to 200 million cubic metres, medium-size reservoirs ranging from 50 to 60 million cubic metres and small-size reservoirs ranging from 5 to 10 million cubic metres came into being. Dikes and hundreds of kilometres of canals and irrigation channels were built along scores of rivers. Now we can supply water to nearly 400,000 hectares of land all the year round.

We are striving to strengthen and develop industry and handicraft in Phnom Penh and all zones, regions, districts and cooperatives, with the result that the networks of industry and handicraft have been formed on an initial basis all over the country. We are now continuously strengthening and developing them.

In the field of people's living, all matters are solved gradually and successfully. Food is adquately supplied to all people on the level of middle peasants. In 1977, the first year of the 4-year plan for extermination of malaria, we carried out 70-80 per cent of the plan, thereby gradually improving the health of the people.

We have the networks of hospitals and pharmacy in Phnom Penh, zones, regions, districts and cooperatives.

We produce medicine with raw materials available at home and satisfy 80 per cent of the domestic demand for medicine on the average.

With the desire to increase at a highest rate our population to 16 million to 20 million within the coming 10-odd years, we are paying attention to improving the living standards of our people.

This corresponds with the conditions of our country which covers 181,000 square kilometres of area and has 6 million hectares of paddy and dry fields and various natural resources.

In the sphere of education we are paying primary attention to abolishing illiteracy.

When we liberated the whole country in 1975, 75 per cent of our peasants and 60 per cent of our urban working people were illiterates.

Now we wiped out 80-90 per cent of illiteracy.

In different domains of science and technology, our people and especially tens of thousands of our young men and women are studying and practicing what they have learned, thus serving the productive movement.

Progress has also been made in the political and ideological education, the education in revolutionary patriotism and the education in proletarian internationalism.

Our people firmly stand on the side of the poor people of the world, resolutely stand on the side of the world revolutionary movement and have drawn a clear-cut demarcation between the friends and enemies of their country and between the friends and enemies of the national liberation and people's liberation revolution in the world.

All our victories are fine successes achieved thanks to the unity and cohesion of our entire people and the whole Kampuchean revolutionary army under the correct leadership of our Communist Party of Kampuchea. The revolution is carried on by the masses of the people and victory is won only when there is a great revolutionary movement of the masses who are united as one. It comes to grief if there is no revolutionary movement of the masses. If there had not been our entire Kampuchean people and whole Kampuchean revolutionary army making revolution with vigor in independence, sovereignty and self-reliance under the leadership of our Communist Party of Kampuchea, we could not have reaped such a fine fruit and, in actual fact, could not have defended and built our country, could not have solved the problem of our people's living and there would not have been friends, far and near, of the world who will gladden and greet us.

At the same time, all these victories of ours have been made possible because of all kinds of support and encouragement given in various forms by the world's people and our friends, far and near, of the five continents. We take this occasion to courteously express again our sincere, deepest thanks.

Comrades and friends,

Our two Parties and two peoples of Kampuchea and Korea have always nursed, strengthened and developed and cultivated the relations of revolutionary friendship and militant solidarity between us on the firm basis of pure proletarian internationalism.

Therefore, this friendship and this solidarity have become a very solid basis which can withstand all trials.

We Kampuchean people always regard the sentiments of the revolutionary friendship and encouragement manifested by the Korean people to us as the most precious expression of support to our revolutionary cause.

We Kampuchean people love the Korean people, the brother and comrade-in-arms, most profoundly and sincerely.

We are convinced that our visit will give us an opportunity to strengthen and develop the revolutionary friendship and militant solidarity between our two Parties and two countries and enable us to acquaint ourselves with the precious experiences gained by the efforts of the Workers' Party of Korea and the Korean people in carrying out their tasks for the socialist revolution and socialist construction in independence, sovereignty and self-reliance.

Lastly, permit me to propose a toast:

to the eternal and brilliant efflorescence and development of revolutionary friendship and militant solidarity between the two Parties and two peoples of Kampuchea and Korea,

to a fresher and greater victory of the Workers' Party of Korea and the fraternal Korean people,

to the complete realization of the cause of struggle of the Korean people for national reunification,

to the long life in good health of the respected and beloved leader of the entire Korean people Comrade Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and to the constant success in his lofty work of leading the Workers' Party of Korea and the entire Korean people,

to the health of comrade leading cadres of Party and state of Korea,

to the health of Their Excellencies diplomatic envoys and their madames, and

to the health of all comrades and friends present here.

(Continued from Page 1)

Hundreds of thousands of working people in Pyongyang extended fervent welcome to the goodwill mission of the heroic Kampuchean people all along the way.

Gaily-dressed working people, each carrying pennant and bouquet in their hands, greeted their close friends, comrades-in-arms, singing and dancing, and the shouts of the crowd "Welcome, Pol Pot!" burst out again and again.

The welcome reached its zenith at Kim Il Sung Square.

At the square which looked like a vast garden of beautiful flowers, the "Song of Korea-Kampuchea Friendship and Solidarity" sung by a grand choir to the accompaniment of the band music resounded far and wide and the circle dance performed by young men and women and the dance by artistes were at their height.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and Comrade Pol Pot got down from the open car and slowly walked on.

Chairman Kang Hui Won of the Pyongyang City Administrative Committee, together with a Hero of the Republic and a model fighter, presented in the name of Pyongyang citizens a statuette of an anti-imperialist fighter to Comrade Pol Pot who had led the struggle of the Kampuchean people for freedom, liberation and for the building of a new society and is carrying on energetic activities for the common cause of progressive peoples.

When Comrade Pol Pot expressed deep thanks for the gift, the square turned into a rolling wave of flowers and shook with the cheers of "manse!"

The great leader and Comrade Pol Pot got on the open car again and passed through the route, answering the ovation of the multitude over and over again.

Along the route attired in a mood of amity, the crowd, waving pennants and bouquets and sending up cheers, sincerely wished the guests great success during their visit to our country.

Courtesy Call

Comrade Pol Pot, Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Kampuchea and Prime Minister of the Government of Democratic Kampuchea, on October 4 paid a courtesy call on the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Accompanying Comrade Pol Pot were the members of the Party and government delegation of Democratic Kampuchea and Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of Democratic Kampuchea to our country and the suite.

Comrades Pak Sung Chul, Kim Dong Gyu, Kim Yong Nam and Kong Jin Tae and personages concerned were on hand.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung had a talk with Comrade Pol Pot in a cordial and friendly atmosphere and posed for a photograph with the guests.

Welcome Banquet

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung arranged a grand banquet at the Kumsusan Assembly Hall on the evening of October 4 in honour of the Party and government delegation of Democratic Kampuchea headed by Comrade Pol Pot.

Invited to the banquet were Comrade Pol Pot and the members of the Party and government delegation of Democratic Kampuchea and suite.

Present at the banquet were our cadres.

Also present were Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of Democratic Kampuchea to our country and his wife, and diplomatic envoys of various countries and their wives.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung made a speech at the banquet. Comrade Pol Pot also spoke.

The banquet proceeded in an amicable atmosphere overflowing with friendly sentiments.

At the banquet a performance was given by the artistes of the Korean People's Army Song and Dance Ensemble.

National Meeting of Activists in the Field of Mining Industry Held under the Great Leader Comrade KIM IL SUNG's Guidance

The national meeting of activists in the field of mining industry was held in Pyongyang between September 27 and 29.

The great leader of our Party and our people Comrade Kim Il Sung guided the meeting.

Attending the meeting were Comrades Kim Il, Pak Sung Chul, Li Jong Ok, Yon Hyong Muk, Kang Song San, Li Gun Mo, O Baek Ryong, Chong Jun Gi, Li Yong Mu, Kim Hwan, Kim Chol Man, Hyon Mu Gwang, Kong Jin Tae, Hong Si Hak, Kye Ung Tae and Kim Du Yong and Chairmen of Committees and Ministers of the Administration Council.

Also present were Party, administrative and economic workers of national bodies, chief secretaries of provincial Party committees, first vice-chairmen of economy committees of provincial people's committees, secretaries for economy of city and county Party committees, and activists and members of the three-revolution teams in the domains of coal and ore mining and geological prospecting as well as functionaries of machine plants related to the domain of mining industry and functionaries of educational and scientific research institutions.

At the meeting Comrade Hong Si Hak delivered the report "on thoroughly implementing the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung's teachings on stepping up the geological prospecting and rapidly increasing the production of coal and mineral ores." Many comrades made speeches at the meeting.

The reporter and speakers pointed out that the mining industry, staffed with qualified technical personnel and supplied with modern equipment, has grown strong enough to perform the duty and role as the reliable first process of the Juche-based industry and is now satisfying the growing demands of the national economy for coal and mineral ores. They were unanimous in stressing that these successes have been made possible only thanks to the wise guidance of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and his profound solicitude.

With a deep insight into the new demands of the development of the national economy of our country which will embark upon the fulfilment of a new long-term plan and the present situation of the mining industry, the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung gave highly important teachings which will serve as a guiding principle in further accelerating the socialist construction of the country as a whole by definitely pushing the mining industry ahead of the processing industry.

He said that since the mining industry is the first process in production, all other domains of the national economy cannot develop properly unless this domain is kept ahead of them. He emphasized that to boost the production of coal and mineral ores more rapidly is a very important matter in successfully carrying out the new Seven-Year Plan and elevating the people's living standards.

The great leader said that the solution of all problems related to the economic growth depends upon the growth of the mining industry, for one should rely on it to supply a sufficient amount of ores to the metal industry for the increased output of iron and structural steel, abundantly supply electricity to different domains of the national economy overcoming the influence of the cold front and develop the chemical industry and agriculture. He instructed that the Party's all efforts should be bent on keeping the mining industry ahead of the processing industry and all functionaries and working people should strive hard to lift the production of coal and mineral ores.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung stressed that in order to keep the mining industry definitely ahead of the processing industry it is very important for all the leading functionaries to have correct views of the mining industry and conduct well organizational work and guidance in a responsible manner.

He instructed that the coal and ore mines should give precedence to geological prospecting and tunnelling for an uplift in the coal and mineral ore production.

Saying that the main task facing the mining industry is to give precedence to geological prospecting and tunnelling and that coal and ores would pour out only if preferential geological prospecting and tunnelling are followed by the supply of transport and mining equipment, the great leader advanced concrete tasks for pushing ahead with geological prospecting and tunnelling ahead of mining.

Underscoring the task of continuing to supply large-size and modern equipment to this field, he emphasized that today the mining industry should confidently go ahead in this direction.

Noting that the metal and engineering industries should make a sufficient supply of structural steel and other materials and equipment to the mining industry, the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung pointed to the tasks devolved upon them.

He stressed that the mining industry should be provided not only with materials and equipment it needs but with sufficient labour forces.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung laid stress on strengthening the supply service for the workers in the domain of mining industry whom the Party cares for and treasures.

Pointing out that the new long-term plan will be successfully fulfilled only when the mining industry is kept definitely ahead of the processing industry, the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said that all the Party members and working people in this domain should be keenly aware of their honourable revolutionary duty and take part as masters in the worthwhile struggle to bring about a new great upsurge in the mining industry and display highest political enthusiasm and creative ingenuity.

His teachings at the national meeting of activists in the field of mining industry serve as a highly important guiding compass in keeping the mining industry definitely ahead of the processing industry in conformity with the start of the new long-term plan and the urgent demand of the rapid development of the national economy and as a militant banner powerfully rousing the workers in the domain of the mining industry and other working people to effect a new great turn in this sphere.

Foreigners Say

Korea Is One

We spent two weeks among the wonderful Koreans. It was very interesting for us. After attending the International Seminar on the Juche Idea, we could see with our own eyes the achievements in Korea which is developing socialist society under the leadership of respected and beloved President Kim Il Sung, the guide of the Workers' Party of Korea and the great leader. Taking into account Korea's historical conditions, especially those in the 20th century characterized by the struggle against Japanese and US imperialisms, what has been achieved by her people is very great, I think.

We visited various places in Korea. Under the conduct of Korean friends, we inspected museums and various institutions in and around and far away from Pyongyang. In this course, we came to know Korean reality more clearly.

The Korean people warmly greeted us and this further deepened our sentiments of international solidarity.

On September 21 and 22 we paid a visit to Kaesong and the Military Demarcation Line which divides Korea into two parts. During the visit we were greatly impressed. We realized again the success of the International Seminar on the Juche Idea and the importance of the "Pyongyang Declaration" adopted at the Seminar.

It can be said that this historic declaration is a guide to action in our future activity. We firmly believe that Korea's reunification, our common idea, will surely be achieved. Having stayed in this beautiful country for two weeks, we should like to emphasize the following two points in particular:

First, the historic importance of the "Pyongyang Declaration."

Second, the most important goal—national reunification.

When we return home, we will always cherish in our minds the warm feelings of friendship towards

the Korean people and shout: Korea is one! Korea belongs to the Koreans!

September 23, 1977

Dario Ghisletta,
Acting Vice-Secretary General of the Independent Socialist Party of Switzerland

D. Ghisletta

Congratulations on 15th Anniversary of the Independence of Uganda

The Ugandan people greet the significant day of October 9—the 15th anniversary of their country's independence.

The independence of Uganda was a brilliant fruition borne of the prolonged arduous struggle of her people against foreign imperialist aggressors and, at the same time, a turning-point in the history of the Ugandan people.

Since independence, particularly the proclamation of the Second Republic, the Ugandan people under the leadership of President Idi Amin have achieved great successes in their endeavours to consolidate national independence and build a new society.

Under the slogan of "Ugandanization of the economy" foreign monopolies and banks have been nationalized and the foundation of an independent national economy is being laid.

Taking into consideration the natural and economic features of the country the government of Uganda directs great efforts to the development of agriculture.

Thus, the colonial lop-sidedness in the domain of agriculture has been overcome and the agricultural production is being diversified.

In particular, the government, regarding grain production as one of the most urgent and important problems, took a series of positive steps to increase it. As a result the area under grain cultivation last year reached 560,000 hectares or 28.5 per cent more than that of 1974 and every year witnesses a steady growth of grain yield.

Big successes have been attained in the fields of education, culture and public health service.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said in his telegram of greetings sent to Field Marshal Idi Amin Dada, Life President of the Republic of Uganda:

"The Korean people rejoice as over their own over the great successes the Ugandan people under the leadership of Your Excellency President have gained since the proclamation of the Second Republic in the struggle for the independent development of the country, holding high the slogan of 'Ugandanization of the economy', while repulsing all sorts of the obstructionist manoeuvres of the imperialists and extend firm solidarity to their just struggle."

The Korean people highly evaluate the achievements made by the Ugandan people in the building of a new society and actively support a series of progressive measures taken by them.

The Ugandan government and people, pursuing the anti-imperialist foreign policy, strongly condemn the apartheid of the racialists in southern Africa and the ambition of the Israeli Zionists for territorial expansion against Arab nations and render support and encouragement to the liberation struggle of all the oppressed people.

Especially, they voice positive support for the struggle of our people for the country's independent and peaceful reunification.

Our people express deep thanks for this.

The Korean people who warmly hail the Ugandan people on the 15th anniversary of their independence wish them greater success in their future struggle for the country's prosperity.

Cho Son Won

SOLIDARITY AND COOPERATION

☆ The Korea-Italy Friendship Association September 5 arranged a friendship gathering for Ina Sansone, General Secretary of the Italy-Korea Friendship Association and her family.

☆ The Central Committee of the Korea-Soviet Friendship Society held on the evening of September 5 at the Chollima House of Culture a photo exhibition and a film show to mark the centenary of the birth of Dzherzinsky.

☆ The Korean Committee for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries arranged a photo exhibition and a film show on the evening of September 7 at the Chollima House of Culture to commemorate the 33rd anniversary of the victorious socialist revolution in Bulgaria.

After the opening ceremony the assembled people saw the pictures showing the history of the Bulgarian people and their successes achieved in the socialist construction and appreciated the Bulgarian film.

☆ A friendship get-together was held in honour of the Galati city friendship delegation of Romania on September 7 at the Korea-Romania Friendship Sambong Cooperative Farm. Invited there were the members of the delegation headed by Liduta Costica, Secretary of the Galati City Committee of the Romanian Communist Party.

A photo exhibition held on the occasion of the 33rd anniv. of the victorious socialist revolution in Bulgaria

☆ An exhibition of the Czechoslovak trading corporation was held in Pyongyang between September 26 and October 5.

Ever-Tightening Tieup of Old Master and Servant

Product of Japan-S. Korea Fusion

Testimony by Yun I Sang of "Hanminryon"

It is reported that Yun I Sang, Professor at a West Berlin university who is one of the Chairmen of the "Union of Overseas Koreans for Democracy and National Reunification" (Hanminryon), at an interview with a journalist of the Japanese paper "Akahata," explained how he was spirited away to south Korea from West Berlin in 1967.

He said:

"I think that the Japan Immigration Bureau and the south Korean Central Intelligence Agency fully cooperated with each other in spiriting away me to south Korea."

Explaining this, Yun I Sang said: I had to pass the Japan Immigration Bureau when I arrived at Haneda airport aboard a Japanese plane from Hamburg and when I was leaving there for south Korea by a Japanese plane next day. But no one stopped me though I had no passport.

He added that other compatriots who had been kidnapped by the south Korean puppet clique freely passed the control although they carried no passports.

He continued:

"One may consider this to be a mistake if I was the only man that was allowed to pass freely. But more than 150 people who had been kidnapped in the United States and Western Europe were entering and leaving Haneda airport without passports. This suggested that a strong force was in action behind the scene."

Referring to the significance of the formation of "Hanminryon" in Tokyo in last August, Yun I Sang said:

"In order to overthrow the Pak regime and create a climate of reunification, it is necessary to increase our own strength.

Our strength would be weak if we are disunited. To begin with, we formed the Union, aware that it is effective to resist the Pak regime by concerted efforts.

We intend to put our movement on a higher stage to join strength for south Korean democracy and national reunification."

Criminal Confab

The Pak Jung Hi puppet clique and the Japanese reactionaries held a closet consultation called "14th permanent committee meeting of the south Korea-Japan cooperation committee" in Seoul between September 29 and 30, according to a report from Seoul.

At the huddle the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique repeatedly entreated their old master to more actively support their treacherous stand of opposing the US troop withdrawal and the Japanese reactionaries agreed with the puppets to "ask" the United States to "reexamine" its "policy of US troop withdrawal".

This can be done only by such villains without an equal.

As is known, the withdrawal of the US imperialist forces of aggression from south Korea is a prerequisite to the solution of the question of our country's reunification; it is a question whose solution brooks no further delay.

This notwithstanding, the Japanese reactionaries and the south Korean puppets, going against the trend of the times, are shamelessly crying from the housetop against the pullback of the US troops.

The recent confab in which the strengthening of "south Korea-Japan cooperation" was debated with the opposition to the US troop pullout from south Korea as a major item on the agenda, patently shows that the Japanese reactionaries and the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique are acting with increasing foolhardiness to strengthen their criminal tieup against the independent reunification of our country.

The shady dealing of the old master and servant to tighten their collusion found expression in their nasty trick to cover up puppet Pak Jung Hi's scandalous bribery of his US and Japanese overlords.

In a word, through the conclave, the Japanese reactionaries and the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique revealed in all nakedness their cloven hoofs as filthy cabals degenerate to the core in the course of aggression and treachery.

At the recent meeting the Japanese reactionaries intended to give a shot in the arm of the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique who have landed themselves deeper in the position of international orphan and to step up their resinvasion of South Korea with the puppets as their guide. The south Korean puppets, on their part, sought to prolong their dirty lives, clinging tighter to the sleeves of the old master and receiving the latter's patronage. However, the Japanese reactionaries and the south Korean puppets can in no way realise their criminal design.

Disclosure of Black-hearted Intention

Speaking at the United Nations General Assembly recently, Japanese foreign minister Hatoyama once again revealed the wrong stand of the reactionary government of Japan on the Korean question.

In his speech he touched that "peace and stability on the Korean peninsula" is a "matter of great concern for Japan". Japan welcomes the "admission of north and south Korea to the UN", he added.

This clearly tells that there is no change at all in the stand of the Japanese reactionaries who regard the Korean people with hostility, tighten their shady fusion with the south Korean puppet clique and try to keep Korea divided and that their noisy talk about "peaceful reunification of Korea" and "relaxation of tension" on the Korean peninsula are a mere hypocrisy.

The "simultaneous entry of north and south Korea into the UN" advocated by the Japanese reactionaries contradicts point-blank with "peaceful reunification" of Korea.

Needless to say, that the north and the south enter the UN separately with Korea remaining divided means perpetuating her partition. That was why the call for "simultaneous entry of north and south Korea into the UN", rejected by the peace-loving peoples of the world and a majority of the UN member states, ended in failure.

Nevertheless, Hatoyama jabbered again this time about the "simultaneous admission to the UN". This is a virulent challenge to the entire Korean people and the peace-loving peoples the world over who support Korea's independent reunification.

The Japanese reactionaries now embroil themselves in the "two Korea" plot more openly than ever before, strengthening their compact with the south Korean puppet clique.

They are dead set against the withdrawal of the US troops from south Korea. Moreover, they are doing for all they are worth to help increase the war potentials of the south Korean puppet clique under the excuse of "compensatory measure" with regard to the US troop pullout plan". It is an already-known fact that the so-called "south Korea-Japan annual ministerial council meeting" held in Tokyo some time ago deliberated mainly on the question of increasing such military assistance.

The Japanese reactionaries staged a farce through which they got the "agreement on the continental shelf" ratified and they are hellbent on augmenting the Japanese "Self-Defence Forces" allegedly to cope with the "alteration of the situation" on the Korean peninsula.

Their purpose is to make political, economic and military preparations for stepped-up resinvasion of south Korea.

Proceeding from the plot to create "two Koreas", the Japanese reactionaries continue to pursue a hostile policy towards the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. A case in point is that the Japanese authorities refused the entry into Japan of the delegations of our Republic which would participate in the World Conference against A-H Bombs in Japan and the 11th Congress of Chongryon (the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan).

They must bear in mind that such [illegible] acts of theirs will bring nothing good to them; they must desist from all acts obstructive to Korea's reunification.

Chin Sik Hwang

Mindan-ling compatriots in Japan fight, demanding the reinstatement of Kim Dae Jung.

S. Korean Puppet Consular Official Seeks Asylum in the US

Son O Yong, consular official of the south Korean puppet consulate-general in New York, sought asylum in the United States against the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique, according to a foreign press report from Washington.

He was identified as an officer of the south Korean puppet Central Intelligence Agency (KCIA) in the New York region.

He had long sought to break away from his dirty life as an agent of the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique. And recently he felt threat to his safety after he was ordered by the puppets to return to south Korea. On September 16 he asked the International Organizations Sub-Committee of the US House of Representatives International Relations Committee for asylum in the United States and sought the US authorities' protection.

According to a report, the US authorities informed the south Korean puppet embassy in the US of the intention of the said diplomat to take refuge and arranged an interview between Son O Yong and a staff member of the puppet embassy on September 19.

It is said that at the interview Son O Yong flatly refused the puppets' demand to "change his mind".

The report noted that after applying for asylum, he is "now fully cooperating in the investigation" of the International Organizations Sub-Committee of the US House of Representatives International Relations Committee into the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique's bribe-US scandal.

As is already reported, at the end of last year Kim Sang Gun, an "adviser" of the south Korean puppet embassy in the US and deputy chief of the US branch of KCIA, sought a refuge in the US and prior to this, Kim Hyong Uk, the former KCIA Director, exiled himself to the US.

At a time when voices castigating Pak Jung Hi puppet clique's barbarous infringement on human rights and dirty payoffs to their US masters are rising higher among broad public circles of the world, KCIA agents who knew well the wrong doings of the puppets went abroad as refugees in succession. This made the puppets panic-stricken to the extreme.

This shows that the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique are rejected and isolated even from their underlings and their days are numbered.

The State of Affairs Subsequent to the July 4 North-South Joint Statement—What the "Yusin System" Has Brought

Yasue Ryosuke (Managing Editor of the Japanese Politico-Theoretical Magazine "Sekai")

Now I am going to look back on how the question of Korea's reunification turned after the July 4 North-South Joint Statement and what events happened behind it.

1) It was October 17, 1972 when I was having a talk with Mr. Kim Dae Jung in Tokyo about the July 4 North-South Joint Statement. All of a sudden the Pak regime proclaimed a martial law and revised the Constitution in such a way that all powers were concentrated on the President alone, with the three powers of legislation, judicature and administration added to the military regime.

The Pak regime itself called this abnormal system "Yusin system" (revitalized system—Ed.). Those in authority admired and praised this Yusin system themselves all the more as days went by, and "national harmony" and "Yusin system" have now become a top catchword of the nation.

But this Yusin system kept Mr. Kim Dae Jung from returning to his country, and he found it unavoidable to tour about the United States and Japan. In the meantime, he was kidnapped owing to the violence of the Yusin system and a large number of democrats, among them Mr. Kim Dae Jung, were detained under the subterfuge of national harmony. In all likelihood, things have turned out as foreseen by Mr. Kim Dae Jung who warned, "They seek to make the dictatorship permanent under the name of reunification."

As to what was the motive when they declared the martial law and for what reason they needed the Yusin system, the south Korean government authorities have given the explanations in various ways, saying it was for the interests of the people, not explaining, of course, in the same way as did Mr. Kim Dae Jung. However, the United States, too, which has long backed the south Korean government and maintained close relations with it seems not to have believed the account given by the latter.

The report of the US Senate Foreign Relations Committee said to this effect: No doubt, it is Pak Jung Hi himself who can clearly tell whether the true reason for the declaration of martial law comes from his desire to seize greater power or from considerations for the interests of south Korea or whether it was to be sought in these two.

The report conclusively stated that most observers had the view that everything proceeded from the lust of Pak Jung Hi to stay in power as long as possible. And it pointed out that the suppression of the freedom of citizens is harsher than at any other time following the days of Syngman Rhee. The report criticized in a forceful tone of argument the Yusin system vaunted by the Pak regime. Here is the substance of what it said: Pak Jung Hi has now taken into his hands the power which he wanted. In order to make Pak Jung Hi resign from his post, he needs to agree with it or die, otherwise there is no choice but revolution. The only thing Pak Jung Hi requires is the support from the KCIA and the military authorities of south Korea.

To write this report a fact-finding group visited south Korea in November 1972. It was January 17, 1973, that the report was sent to the Senate Foreign Relations Committee. (annotation—originally the report was handed as a confidential document and made public on February 18 after some part was struck off)

The content of the report translated and published in the March 1973 issue of the "World Weekly" in Japanese language was partial. It can be said that this report looked forward already long ago to the present state of politics in south Korea. This view is common to all those who make an objective observation of things. And it may safely be said that the danger of the Yusin system was too apparent from the outset. I think it would not need to mention again here what a trouble state of affairs the Yusin system has brought to the democracy in south Korea and the nationalism of the Korean nation after its establishment.

It may be a repetition, but let me say only one thing that I keenly felt. The Yusin system has caused such a state of affairs that weighed heavy on my mind from the very start. Moreover, as for the cruelty of the suppressive system, it is much more colder than expected.

2) As is well known, regarding the present state of the Yusin system the south Korean government and those who fall into line with it or those who support it dub the Yusin system a "south Korean type of democracy", claiming its validity.

The idea of democracy is universal by origin.

It is a common idea which mankind has acquired in the endeavors for modernization and in the anti-fascist struggle in pursuance of this purpose.

The reality of "democracy of south Korean type" that has to deny the universality of democracy should be described as something that self-exposes its undemocratic and anti-human character.

Further, the question of human rights cannot be based on the judgement of the government of each country.

This question should be viewed from the standpoint of the oppressed peoples who are in distress. It is nonsensical to discuss the question of human rights siding with a regime engaged in oppression.

Such a discussion means ignoring human rights. To cite an instance, eight persons who were abruptly punished in the spring of 1975 for their involvement in the case of the "people's revolutionary party" are evidently victims of a faked-up incident. Suppose we yield a big step here, but even if such suspicion fell upon them they didn't come up for fair trial.

The treatment they received was merciless torture.

A foreign priest who tried to ascertain this fact sympathizing with the appeal of the families of the defendants was all but locked up at the KCIA and deported.

And the south Korean government executed all of the defendants suddenly in the early morning of April 9. They were murdered in an underhand way.

Just the day before, on April 8, the Supreme Court decided upon dismissing the appeal in only ten minutes in the absence of the accused and the defense counsel. Instead, the families barely obtained permission to meet the defendants. But to the families waiting for the interview the next morning came the news that the accused were executed.

Still worse, the dead bodies were not allowed to be handed over.

Perhaps, it was meant to avoid the discovery of the traces of torture that the interview was not granted and even the corpses were not transferred. The family of a defendant who was given a chance of seeing the inside of the coffin after a struggle with the authorities said that the face of the victim was disfigured beyond recognition and the fingers of both hands were cut off.

T.K. who keeps sending illegal news dispatches from south Korea wrote that they "were slaughtered". The December 1974 and July 1975 issues of "Sekai" carried the appeals of the families, both of which were sorrowful ones that could not be read without tears. One of them, Kang Sun Hui, lost her husband Mr. U Hung Soo. At the last court session she exclaimed, "Spare him, spare his life! Don't remain indifferent. Help me, please." This was what T.K. added in his writing.

The question of human rights is a matter for which man is accountable going beyond the frontier, and for the people living in the same era the question of human rights of the day is always their own affair.

Specifically, the political setup for suppression in south Korea is closely associated with the policy of the Japanese government, and this is a matter of common concern for the people in our age and, at the same time, a problem which constantly calls the Japanese to task.

At the court Mr. Kim Ji Ha repeatedly pointed out the Japan-south Korea nexus and severely censured Kishi Nobusuke, Sato Eisaku, Shiina Etsusaburo, Kotama Yoshio and others, mentioning them by name. Reading the criticism made by Mr. Kim Ji Ha, I could not but think that the way for reconciliation has not been opened between the Japanese and Koreans and wonder if distrust and betrayal grow between them again today in connection with the basic problems of human beings. This is why we can't remain aloof in silence. (To Be Continued)

Published by the Pyongyang Times Pyongyang, Democratic People's Republic of Korea. No. 13014-7871